

DEPARTMENT ISSUES CALL TO THE COLORS

FOR DURATION OF THE
GERMAN WAR.

Will at Once Recruit Army and
National Guard to One-
Half Million.

Washington, April 12.—The war department prepared today to issue instructions to recruiting officers which will be in effect a call for 500,000 volunteers to fill up the regular army and the existing units of the national guard.

All recruits enlisted since the declaration of war and those to be enlisted hereafter will be notified that they will be discharged at the close of the war, putting them in the status of war-time volunteers.

A total of 4,355 men already have been enrolled in the regular army who will come under such a status. This number of recruits was accepted during the first ten days after the passage of the war resolution.

Analysis of the pending administration bill, as it affects the regular army and the national guard, shows that provision is made for the absorption of 517,686 volunteers. Of these 161,519 will be needed to fill up the regular army and 206,349 for the national guard. As 150,000 men must be withdrawn from these two services within six months to train the first 500,000 increment of the selective conscription army, their places must be taken by that number of additional volunteers.

By this plan, while absorbing the volunteer spirit of the country, the feasibility of depending entirely upon volunteers will be demonstrated. Army officers are certain that it will show congress, where there are some doubts of the selective conscription plan, that conscription is necessary to maintain an army adequate to meet the present situation.

War Department Statement.

Washington, April 12.—Army department commanders have been ordered to resume recruiting national guard organizations to the peace strength of the regular army, 100 men to the company. Many companies now have as low as 65 men.

A war department statement was issued today to make plain that national guard recruiting had not been discontinued.

"Such an impression is not correct," the statement says, "and department commanders have been informed that national guard organizations may be recruited to the maximum peace strength of the regular army."

Recruiting of the guard to war strength will not be undertaken until congress has authorized the emergency enlistment contract, to hold during the war. Otherwise men would be required to obligate themselves to six years' service in the guard, irrespective of the present emergency. It is felt that this would be unfair to men who wish to volunteer for the war only.

No decision has yet been announced as to the possibility that the states may increase their number of units to the full quota authorized by the national defense act. If every state took that step, twelve full divisions of national guard would be available with a peace strength of 440,000 enlisted men and a war strength of approximately 650,000. Many additional officers would be required, however, to organize new units, and that may result in delaying this element of mobilization.

RECRUITING OFFICERS HERE

A party of recruiting officers from the Charleston navy recruiting station will arrive in Lancaster tomorrow morning over the Southern railway for a stay of 48 hours in this city. The officers hope that a number of young men will enlist here during the day. The need for volunteers to the navy is imperative and it is hoped that by making a tour of the State more interest and enthusiasm can be aroused.

BRITISH ADVANCE IS HINDERED BY A STORM

WEATHER HALTS THE AD-
VANCE OF ENGLISH.

German Reports Claim That Sev-
eral Attacks by Haig's Men
Were Failures.

A violent snowstorm has served for the movement to hold in leash the British forces which since early Sunday morning had been hammering the Germans hard along the Arras-Lens front. Low lying clouds and thickly falling snow greatly impeded the movement of the troops Wednesday.

In the early hours of the morning the village and heights of Monchy-le-Preux, east of Arras, fell into the hands of the British and were held despite two counter attacks delivered by the Germans, according to London. To the north of this position Berlin reports the repulse with heavy casualties of British infantry and cavalry attacks near Fampaux and Roeux.

The London communication says that in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, west of Cambrai, the British penetrated a German position, but later were counterattacked by superior forces and compelled to return to their former positions. Of this fighting and also of a battle near Hardecourt (Hargicourt), northwest of St. Quentin, Berlin says a thousand British prisoners and 25 machine guns were taken.

Near St. Quentin, from Soissons to Rheims and eastward into the Champagne, violent artillery duels are being fought between the French and the Germans.

The American flag is to fly immediately over the front in France. The Lafayette flying corps, composed mostly of American airmen, has adopted the American uniform and will carry the Stars and Stripes.

There have been several engagements between the Russians and the Teutonic allies on the Russian front, but no important changes in positions have resulted.

The Austrians and Italians on the western portion of the Austro-Italian theatre are bombarding each other heavily. On the Carso plateau in the east, the Italians have pushed back the Austrians at various points.

The Brazilian government has handed the German minister his passports. This action was due to the recent destruction of the Brazilian steamer Parana by a German submarine.

The Argentine government now announces that it will make no official pronouncement of neutrality, considering sufficient its previous decision that Argentina supported the position of the United States.

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium, has accepted the chairmanship of the new food board in the United States. Mr. Hoover urges a cessation in wastage of foodstuffs in the United States and deprivation by the people if necessary that the allies may be adequately supported. Methods to reduce prices and maintain reasonable prices both for Americans and the allies will be devised by the food board.

EXPECT WAR TO END IN 1917.

Underwriters Put the Forecast at
December 31.

London, April 12.—A feeling in some quarters that the war may end before the last of the year is indicated by the fact that in underwriting circles business was done yesterday "to pay total loss if peace is not declared before December 31," at forty-five guineas per cent.

Some time ago business was done at the rate of 15 per cent against the declaration of peace within eighteen months. A report in Wall Street that ten to one was being offered at Lloyds that peace would be concluded within ninety days was described as more in the nature of a jocular bet than an attempt to trade. Wide betting odds frequently mentioned are not seriously considered as indicative of market opinion.

Cargo insurance rates between England and America hold firm at around eight to ten guineas per cent, according to the steamer and insurance for securities, vary between 20 and 30 shillings per cent.

TWO COUNTRIES ARE WORKING FOR PEACE

AUSTRIA AND BULGARIA
BOTH FAVOR IT.

Officials Believe That Their
Efforts Offer But Little
Real Hope.

Washington, April 12.—Austrian and Bulgarian representatives are endeavoring to approach Entente diplomats in Switzerland on the subject of peace.

Press dispatches today reporting Bulgarian efforts in this line developed the fact that it is known here not only that Bulgaria has taken soundings, but also that there has been similar action in the name of Austria-Hungary. Whether the two countries are working together is not known nor has any reference been made to the attitude of Germany or Turkey.

Officials here see in the Austrian and Bulgarian action merely an expression of weariness with the war and anxiety to bring it to an end without, however, involving any indication of desperation on their part which would make them propose terms acceptable to the Entente. As a result there is every evidence that the efforts do not offer hope of real negotiations in the near future.

Independent soundings by Austria and Bulgaria, even if entirely tentative, have attracted interest here, however, as showing the dissatisfaction of those two governments with the course of the war and their apparent anxiety to negotiate directly and not through the medium of Germany. As both these countries are reported to be more eager for peace than their more powerful ally, a degree of hope is felt that their exigencies may force Germany to a more moderate stand and bring the day of peace nearer.

Austria is known to have been deeply affected by the Russian revolution. It is generally felt there that the Central Empires have reached the maximum of their military strength and it is feared the upheaval across the border may find a decided echo among Austria's conglomerate and disaffected peoples. Food conditions in Austria are serious.

Bulgaria likewise is troubled by food shortage and the Russian revolution. The latter has brought again to the surface the old friendliness for the Russian people and has injected into the question the decision of the ruling class to fight against their liberator.

CAMP CREEK NEWS.

Camp Creek, April 12.—Mrs. J. C. Williams of Heath Springs visited her daughter, Mrs. B. H. Plyler, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Steele and little daughter of New Bethel spent Monday night with Mr. R. M. Steele. Everybody is cordially invited to come to our play, "Captured on the Old Maid's Triumph," and "The Book Agent," which will be given at the school house Saturday night, April 14, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock. An evening of fun is guaranteed.

Messrs. Kelly and Shally Rollings of Lancaster spent Sunday with Mr. O. H. Rollings.

Mrs. J. H. Pardue spent the weekend with her mother, Mrs. W. A. McCorkle of the Zion section.

Mrs. S. R. Williams and children of Lancaster spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Mary Smith. Mrs. Lester McGuirt and children of Waxhaw and Mrs. A. L. Pardue spent a while this week with relatives in this community.

Misses Irene Roberts and Manly Knight of Lancaster spent Sunday with Miss Jazie Roberts.

Mrs. D. F. Helms of Darlington is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Helms.

TO LET ALLIES RECRUIT.

Attorney General Approves Bill to
Go Before House.

Washington, April 12.—With the approval of Attorney General Gregory, Chairman Webb of the house judiciary committee, will introduce tomorrow a bill to allow the Allied governments to recruit their citizens in the United States. Chairman Culbertson of the senate judiciary committee, will introduce the same bill.

PALMETTO TROOPS TO AGAIN SEE SERVICE

FIRST REGIMENT ORDERED
TO MOBILIZE.

Will Be Used to Guard Railways,
Telephone and Telegraph
Wires Over State.

Columbia, April 13.—Having in view "the necessity of affording a more perfect protection against possible interference with postal, commercial and military channels and instrumentalities of the United States in South Carolina," Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, yesterday afternoon issued a call for the First regiment, National Guard of South Carolina, comprising about 1,050 officers and men.

Immediately after the receipt of the telegram from the secretary of war, Gov. Manning at Spartanburg, authorized his private secretary, John Elliott Puckette, to issue an order for the immediate mobilization of the various companies at their headquarters. At 11 o'clock last night orders for the mobilization of the guard were issued to the adjutant general's office and immediately after Maj. John D. Frost, assistant adjutant general, began to get in touch with the company commanders over the long distance telephone. The system arranged by the Southern Bell Telephone company made it possible to reach every officer in a very few minutes.

P. K. McCully of Anderson, lieutenant colonel, commanding the regiment, was notified. Col. E. M. Blythe resigned recently. The election for colonel will be held at an early date.

Come to Styx Soon.

The companies will remain at their armories pending further orders. Gen. Wood wired Gov. Manning last night that orders would be issued in due course for the assembling of the regiment at the State mobilization camp, situated at Styx, near Columbia, for initial muster.

Orders issued recently by the war department for the mobilization of the National Guard said:

"On the date the National Guard is required to respond to the call or in case of draft, on the date thereof, all organizations of the National Guard will assemble at their company rendezvous, where they will await the orders of the department commander."

Basing his action upon the above section, Gov. Manning ordered the companies to mobilize at once at their armories.

Secretary Baker's Message.

Secretary Baker's telegram, which reached the office of the governor at 6:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

"Having in view the necessity of affording a more perfect protection against possible interference with postal, commercial and military channels and instrumentalities of the United States in the State of South Carolina and being unable with the regular troops available at his command to insure the faithful execution of the laws of the Union in this regard, the president has thought proper to exercise the authority vested in him by the constitution and laws and to call out the National Guard necessary for the purpose. I am, in consequence, instructed by the president to call into the service of the United States forthwith, through you, the following units of the National Guard of South Carolina, which the president desires shall be assembled at the places to be designated to you by the commanding general, Eastern department, Governor's Island, N. Y., and which said commanding general has been directed to communicate to you: First regiment infantry, National Guard of South Carolina."

COAST ARTILLERY TROOPS.

Seven Companies of National Guard
Organization Called.

Washington, April 12.—Seven companies of National Guard coast artillery troops were called into the federal service today for police purposes. They are:

First company, New Hampshire, Fifth, Eighth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth California.

WESTERN REPUBLICS STANDING TOGETHER

BRAZIL HAS BROKEN WITH
THE GERMANS.

Argentina and Costa Rica Both
Assure United States of Their
Moral Support.

Washington, April 11.—Without formally announcing abandonment of their neutrality two more Latin-American republics, Argentina and Costa Rica, have given assurances of their moral support for the United States in the war against Germany. Argentina has notified the state department that she "recognizes the justice" of this country's stand against German aggression. The communication contains no intimation, however, that the Argentine authorities contemplate an actual break with Berlin. Little Costa Rica, just emerging from the throes of a revolution, sent word to her diplomatic representative here today that she endorsed the course of President Wilson and was "ready to prove it if necessary."

These developments came hard on the heels of Brazil to break relations with Germany because of the torpedoing without warning of the Brazilian steamer Parana. The step was decided upon Tuesday, but not actually promulgated until today, the cabinet deciding to wait until it could perfect arrangements for caring for its interests. Today, however, the break was announced and the German minister at Rio de Janeiro given his passports.

It is recognized that in defining her position so frankly Argentina has assumed the grave risk of having Germany break relations with her and by some diplomats her attitude is regarded as little less than an invitation to Germany to regard her as unfriendly. Her outspoken approval of the United States' course may go far, in the opinion of many here, towards influencing some of the smaller Latin-American nations.

Argentina's note follows:

"The government of the Argentine republic, in view of the causes that have prompted the United States of America to declare war against the government of the German empire, recognizes the justice of that decision, founded as it is upon the violation of the principle of neutrality established by the rules on international law which have been considered definite conquests of civilization."

Costa Rica's announcement was unexpected, for the new government set up there by Fredico Tinoco and perfected today by a legislative declaration of his election as president, had not been recognized by the United States and the state department gave notice when Tinoco overthrew the Gonzalez administration several weeks ago that it would not recognize Tinoco even if he were elected later. The message, to Fernandez Guardia, Gen. Tinoco's representative here, said:

"The government and people of Costa Rica adhere to the stand of the United States and are ready to prove it if necessary."

Argentina's position is regarded here as defining a status just short of an open break. Diplomats and state department officials believe it would have been difficult for Argentina to go further at this time. The position of that government is different from that of the United States and Brazil who have suffered directly from the submarine campaign.

CONVICTED TRAIN

ROBBER CAPTURED

Charlotte, N. C., April 12.—Henry Grady Webb, train robber under a twenty-five-year sentence, was captured at Badin, near Salisbury, N. C., today. Webb several days ago escaped from a train here while being transported from Charleston, W. Va., where he was convicted, to Atlanta to begin serving his sentence in the federal penitentiary.

NEW ORLEANS PORT

CLOSED AT NIGHT.

New Orleans, April 12.—The port of New Orleans hereafter will be kept closed to shipping from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. daily, according to an announcement by federal and local dock board authorities today.

COLOSSAL WAR UPON GERMAN SUBMARINES

DETERMINED ON A VIGOR-
OUS CAMPAIGN.

Will Make Every Effort to
Break Down Blockade Estab-
lished by Teutons.

Washington, April 12.—A campaign of colossal proportions to break down the German submarine blockade and keep the Entente plentifully supplied with food, clothing and munitions has been determined upon by President Wilson and his advisers as America's first physical stroke against her enemy.

Unable now to send an army into the trenches, the president believes the United States can do an even greater service in the common cause against Germany by providing a great armada of merchantmen to invalidate the undersea campaign about which have been railed the fading hopes of Prussian conquest.

For weeks officials have been at work on such a plan, but not until today was it revealed on how great a scale the task had been projected or how great importance was attached to it in the administration's general war program. Virtually every detail now has been completed, and by fall the campaign itself will be in full swing. Many officials believe it may attain a supremacy over the submarine which will prove the decisive victory of the great war.

To Build Wooden Ships.

Quickly built, light wooden ships of 2,000 tons and upwards are to make up the first fleet of merchantmen, and to insure maximum construction the shipping board has enlisted the country's entire shipbuilding facilities, now the greatest in the world. Upwards of a hundred private plants will help, giving the boards' orders precedence over every other class of work except the most urgent naval construction. For the first year production is expected to average three snips a day.

Already lumber interests have given assurances of an adequate supply at reasonable prices. Engine manufacturers have pledged the co-operation, too, and all the necessary machinery can be assembled as fast as they can be turned out at the yards.

At more than one plant new ways already are under construction.

Question of Labor.

The question of labor, however, is giving officials some concern, and a call may be issued appealing for patriotic co-operation by laborers to insure that the campaign against the submarine begin at the earliest possible moment. The shipping board estimates that 150,000 men will be needed to work all the plants to capacity and to complete the building program in the time determined on. This is nearly ten times the number of laborers now employed in building merchant craft.

Volunteers, it is pointed out, need not be experienced in shipbuilding, as comparatively little expert labor will be required. Within a few days the board will establish a labor bureau to enlist such volunteers. The American Federation of Labor already is co-operating and motion picture companies are planning to display pictures of shipbuilding operations as part of the campaign.

Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal has been selected to supervise the construction program which is expected to involve within the next year a total tonnage of 3,000,000 tons, or more than now is building in all the ship yards of the world.

Built for the most part of pine and fir, the ships will range from 2,000 to 3,500 tons. Most of them probably will be equipped with oil burning engines, and all will carry wireless and be armed. The engines will be standardized, as far as possible, so that damaged parts may be replaced if necessary. An average cost of about \$300,000 per ship is counted on. Each will carry a crew of about 30 men.

To Be Ready in Six Months.

The first of the vessels are to be ready in about six months, and during the year following the number afloat is expected to pass 1,000. Such a number, officials believe, constantly will be augmented in the months that follow to render it absolutely impossible for Germany to

(Continued on Page 8.)